

Drugs Act as amended. The articles were labeled in part: "Hawkeye Brand, Net Weight, Two Lbs * * * Oelerich and Berry Co., Chicago, Ill."

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Net Weight Two Lbs.", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and for the further reason that they were food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages, since the statement made was incorrect.

On April 3, 1934, Oelerich & Berry, Inc., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that they be relabeled.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22430. Misbranding of pecan meats. U. S. v. 9¼ Cases of Funsten's Pecan Meats. Decree providing for release of product under bond or for destruction. (F. & D. no. 32344. Sample no. 61641-A.)

Sample cans of pecan meats taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than 8 ounces, the declared weight.

On March 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine and one-fourth cases of Funsten's pecan meats at Miles City, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 5, 1933, and November 27, 1933, by the R. E. Funsten Co., from St. Louis, Mo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Funsten's Shelled Pecans * * * Net weight eight oz."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "Net weight eight oz." was false and misleading and tended to mislead the purchaser since the contents of the package was less than 8 ounces. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and failed to bear a true statement of the quantity of the contents plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On May 23, 1934, no claim or answer having been filed, and the court having found that the allegations of the libel were true, judgment was entered ordering that the product might be released if claimant appear and pay costs and file a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that it would not be sold or disposed of in violation of the Food and Drugs Act; and upon failure to file said bond that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22431. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 460 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32345. Sample no. 60864-A.)

This case involved a shipment of tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On March 16, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 460 cases of tomato puree at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned on or about November 14, 1933, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Henryville Canning Co., from Henryville, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "White Villa Tomato Puree * * * The Cincinnati Wholesale Grocery Co., Distributors."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22432. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Box of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32353. Sample no. 62794-A.)

This case involved a shipment of butter that contained filth.

On February 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 box of

butter at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 31, 1934, by Powers Moore Co., from Negley, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance.

On April 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22433. Misbranding of mayonnaise. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Mayonnaise. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 32407. Sample no. 39451-A.)

Sample jars of mayonnaise taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than 9 ounces, the labeled volume.

On March 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of mayonnaise at Augusta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 9, 1934, by the Louisiana Baking Corporation, from New Orleans, La., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Betty-Lou Mayonnaise New Orleans, La. Net Weight Not less than 9 Ozs."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the jar, "Net Weight Not less than 9 Ozs.", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On April 18, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22434. Adulteration and misbranding of confectionery. U. S. v. 36 Boxes of Confectionery. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 32412. Sample no. 41269-A.)

This case involved a shipment of confectionery that contained alcohol. The article was labeled with a false, misleading, and deceptive statement that it was not a confection.

On March 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 boxes of confectionery at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 24, 1934, by the Midwest Candy Co., from Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Genuine Old Time Favorite Cordials Not a Confection."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated under the provisions of the law relative to confectionery, in that it contained spirituous liquor.

Misbranding was alleged under the provisions of the law relating to food, in that the statement, "Cordials, Not a Confection", was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On May 2, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22435. Misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 50 Packages of Canned Cherries. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 32421. Sample no. 60802-A.)

Sample cans of cherries taken from the shipment involved in this case were found to contain less than the weight declared on the label.

On April 9, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 packages, each containing six cans of cherries, at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 5, 1934, by the Paulus Bros. Packing